

ENDORSE OTHER PARTY TICKETS

Grand Island Meeting Declares for Candidates of All Parties and Favors Government Ownership.

Grand Island, Neb.—With the cooperation and approval of the labor group, the Nonpartisan league of Nebraska, in convention here, adopted the "balance of power" plan and endorsed a complete ticket for the November elections.

R. B. Howell, republican, was given the league's endorsement for election as United States senator and Charles W. Bryan, democrat, was favored as the league's choice for governor.

The league endorsed for the senatorship and state offices three republicans, seven democrats, three progressives and one nonpolitical candidate.

Resolutions adopted expressed 100 per cent sympathy for the striking railway employees in their "efforts to obtain fair wages and better working conditions," and favored government ownership and operation of railroads and mines "to put an end forever to the present chaotic conditions of industry."

The complete senatorial, state and congressional ticket endorsed by the league is:

Senator—R. B. Howell, Omaha, republican.

Governor—Charles W. Bryan, Lincoln, democrat.

Lieutenant-governor—T. J. Ellsberry, Grand Island, progressive.

Attorney-General—Kenneth W. McDonald, Bridgeport, democrat.

State Auditor—Grant L. Shumway, Scottsbluff, democrat-progressive.

Railway Commissioner—Charles A. Randal, Newman Grove, republican.

State Treasurer—George E. Hall, Lincoln, democrat.

Secretary of State—Charles W. Pool, democrat.

Land Commissioner—Dan Swanson, Fremont, republican.

State Superintendent—E. Ruth Pytle, Lincoln, nonpolitical.

FOR CONGRESS.

Third District—Edgar Howard, Columbus, democrat.

Fourth District—H. B. Cummins, Seward, democrat.

Fifth District—John Franklin, Beaver City, progressive.

Sixth District—Charles W. Beal, Broken Bow, democrat.

Grand Island, Neb.—The state executive committee of the progressive party, together with a number of Nonpartisan league members, held the state of the Nonpartisan league state convention endorsing candidates of the major parties, adopted here, and placed an independent league and labor ticket in the field to fill offices for which there were no candidates at the state primary.

Nonpartisan league members who disagreed with the action of the league convention were prominent in the progressive session, and candidates placed in the field are members of the league.

The committee decided on the following ticket:

Governor—Henry Parmenter, Yutan, farmer.

Attorney General—J. N. Paul, Harvard, farmer and lawyer.

State Treasurer—Edward Sughrue, Bartley, farmer.

Land Commissioner—Mrs. Mary Axte, North Platte.

Railway Commissioner—Clyde Fernandez, Omaha, railway conductor.

T. J. Ellsberry, Grand Island, was nominated in the progressive party as was Grant L. Shumway, Scottsbluff, for state auditor.

The party has candidates for lieutenant governor, state auditor and secretary of state, nominated at the primary.

The convention went on record as against all of the four bills up at election on a referendum, declared in favor of government ownership and operation, and expressed sympathy with the rail and mine strikers.

Will Not Consent to Moratorium.

Bar Le Due, France.—France will not consent to a moratorium of any character to Germany unless the German state mines of the Ruhr and the national forests are placed in the hands of the allies as a guarantee, and no matter what happens, France will not depart from this policy.

Additional Postal Clerks for Omaha.

Omaha.—The Postoffice department has authorized the appointment of 31 additional clerks at this point, effective September 1.

Asks Return of State's Silver Service.

Lincoln.—Governor McKelvie has asked the return of the silver service of the battleship Nebraska from the Mare Island navy yard to Lincoln as a loan to the state. Arrangements are being made to exhibit the silver service and trophies formerly on the ship.

P. O. Convention Changed.

Washington.—The date of the Nebraska postal conference convention in Omaha has been changed from November 12 to November 13.

IRISH LEADER IS AMBUSHED

Results of Long Strikes Vary Only the Degrees of their Intensity.

London.—Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional government and the Irish national army, was shot and killed from ambush at Bandon, County Cork, Tuesday, a few hours after he had been given an ovation by the people of Cork City, who for the first time saw the free state hero in the uniform of commander-in-chief.

Thus, within ten days, two of the most prominent figures in the new Irish government have been removed by death. Just ten days before President Griffith of the Dail Eireann, considered the brains of the new administration, died in Dublin; Michael Collins, the free state's military genius, was killed at the moment when the dissipation of the irregular forces in the south was considered complete.

Mr. Collins, in addition to being commander-in-chief of the national army, was finance minister in the Dail Eireann cabinet. He was one of those who succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction in New York, restraining Eamon de Valera or his agents from withdrawing funds collected for the Irish republican cause, deposited in banks in New York city.

Hard Hit by Industrial Strikes.

Washington.—Rail and coal troubles are dealing business their hardest blows just now. Every report coming into Washington tells virtually the same story. Troubles besetting industry as the direct result of the prolonged strikes vary only in the degrees of their acuteness. From the harvest fields of the middle west to the great fruit growing sections of the Pacific coast and the factories of the North Atlantic seaboard, activity slowed down.

The only hope of betterment, according to reports to the government and to private agencies here, lies in a speedy settlement of the railroad situation and a quick and decided increase in soft coal production.

Contrary to the general belief the soft coal mines have not resumed operations on the grand scale hoped for. The "truce of Cleveland," signed by the warring coal operators and their men, still leaves 350,000 men, or thereabouts, idle in the bituminous coal fields. Less than 15 per cent of the country's soft coal production signed the agreement. The other 85 per cent, with the exception of the nonunion fields, is still on strike. Coal production has increased at the rate of about 1,000,000 tons a week.

Turns Down Proposal to Adjourn.

Washington.—President Harding has definitely turned down the proposal made by Republican Leader Mondell and other republicans that congress adjourn until December after passing strike legislation, without passage of the tariff bill and without action on the bonus and ship subsidy. The president is reported to feel that while it is true attacks may be made on the tariff bill before election which there will be little time to answer, it will be better to go before the country with a completed legislative program. Accordingly, the house will act on strike legislation and then recess until such time as the senate and house conferees may have had time to report on the tariff bill, which will be about October 10.

Can Vote at School Elections.

Lincoln.—Anyone 21 years old who has a six months' residence in Nebraska may vote in school elections under a ruling by Mason Wheeler, assistant attorney general. This ruling makes invalid a \$30,000 bond issue in district 27, Sarpy county, carried by an election in which only residents owning \$200 worth of property or those having children were permitted to vote.

Chinese Open Peace Parley.

Shanghai.—The first actual peace parley between the discordant elements of north and south China has opened here unheralded by any preliminary announcement.

Cost of Living in Austria Increasing.

Vienna.—The cost of living in Austria was increased 124 per cent within the last 30 days, according to the monthly index figure.

Pershing to be in Lincoln.

Lincoln.—General John J. Pershing has accepted the invitation extended by Governor McKelvie to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the new state house on Armistice day, November 11. Soldiers of all wars are to take part in the ceremonies.

New York Shivering.

New York.—After one of the warmest spells of the year, New York shivered Monday on the coldest August 21 in the weather bureau's history.

Washington.—Russia's 1922 crop of bread grains estimated to be at least 5,000,000 tons more than the production of the famine year of 1921, the department of agriculture said will put that country in a position to feed herself.

Birmingham, Ala.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 cars of coal are standing on tracks in Jefferson and Walker counties for lack of motive power to move it, according to P. P. Powell, representative of the federal fuel distributor.

Where Feudalism Survives



One of Bhutan's "Castles in the Air"—Tongsa Jong.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Though the feudalism of the Middle Ages has disappeared from the western world, it is in full flower in Bhutan, just over the northeastern border of India on the southern slope of the Himalayas. The main road to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, and the route followed in recent attempts to scale Mt. Everest runs just along the western edge of this almost unknown country.

Ridge after ridge of the world's highest mountains run southward from the Himalayas, and over these gigantic ranges and valleys is spread Bhutan, an area about equal to that of West Virginia. Some of the Bhutanese peaks attain altitudes up to 24,000 and 25,000 feet. From this roof of the world flow great turbulent rivers which would prove a joy to non-technical lovers of nature, but almost a sorrow to engineers, for in them millions of potential horse-power are running to waste. The nearest approach to power utilization is in the few Buddhist prayer-wheels set up beside some of these streams that prayers may be reeled off mechanically.

In contrast to the sky-piercing peaks, clad in eternal snow, are the deep valleys, and to the southward the low plains of Bhutan, where in the damp, over-powering heat grow dense jungles of palms, ferns and bamboos. Between the two extremes are magnificent grazing grounds in the higher plateaus, high pine forests, rhododendrons, magnolias, chestnuts and oaks.

In eastern Bhutan the hills are densely clothed with forests, but have practically no population, as the region is too fever-stricken to allow of any one living there. These hills are, however, the haunt of almost every kind of wild animal—elephant, rhino, tiger, leopard, bison, mynah, sambar, cheetah, hog-deer, barking deer, etc. The river beds are full of runs leading to the various salt-licks which occur in the hills.

Mules Are Fed Raw Eggs.

All transportation in Bhutan is on the backs of animals, and a queer array of two and four-footed creatures it is, ranging from coolies at one end of the scale to pack-sheep at the other and including elephants, mules, donkeys, ponies, yaks and oxen. Mules are the standby for use on the mountain trails, and the Bhutanese manage to keep them in good condition despite their strenuous employment. Whether their odd custom of feeding the mules a concentrated emergency ration of raw eggs has anything to do with the good condition of the pack animals is not clear; certainly there are few sights queerer than that of Bhutanese mule tenders, just before a strenuous climb, breaking eggs like an American soda-water vender, dumping them into a horn, and pouring them down the throats of the animals.

One of the most distinctive things about Bhutan is its architecture. Religion and war have been the chief factors in molding it. Most of the villages or towns are citadels or forts and monasteries combined. And they are truly "castles in the air"—huge piles usually perched on some dominating ridge or cliff brink or against the side of a seemingly unattainable precipice. One striking architectural feature is that all the walls have a distinct slope inward as they rise. The observer wonders where this form of architecture came from; whether it came from the remotest and inaccessible region in the Himalayas through the Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians and Persians from Egypt or whether the center from which the art spread was founded by a race which had its habitat somewhere in Asia.

Not many years ago Bhutan was the scene of seemingly unending wars and raids between factions of its turbulent hillmen. It was ruled jointly by a religious and lay ruler. Since 1907 it has become a kingdom and peace seems to have settled upon it. Many a jungle hillside has given way to rice fields and tea gardens.

Bhutan's feudal system is very close

In many ways to that of medieval Europe. The nobles live in castle-forts with large groups of retainers. Some of these till the fields while others carry on industries necessary for the maintenance of the establishment. In the "factory wings" of some of the great castles many girls and women are kept busy weaving silk, wool, and cotton fabrics. Men make excellently tempered swords and other weapons from charcoal iron, and others engage in gold and silversmith's work. In the monasteries bells and images are cast from metals.

Their swords are very handsome weapons, with finely finished blades, elaborately wrought, silver-handled, inlaid with turquoise and coral, and silver scabbards with gold-washed patterns, attached to handsome leather belts with brightly colored silk cords and tassels. Their daggers are also very fine, many of them with triangular blades and fluted sides with sheaths of exquisite open silver and gold work set with turquoise.

The monasteries possess an art which is probably peculiar to Bhutan. They make most beautiful needlework pictures of the saints on hanging banners. Innumerable pieces of colored silks and brocades are applied in a most artistic manner with elaborate stitches of all kinds. Many of them are veritable works of art.

Another industry in which the Bhutanese excel is basket-work and fine matting, made from split cane. The baskets are beautifully woven of very finely split cane and some of the lengths are colored to form a pattern. They are made in two circular pieces, rounded top and bottom, and the two pieces fit so closely and well that they can be used to carry water. They are from 6 to 15 inches in diameter, and the Bhutanese use them principally to carry cooked rice and food. They also make much larger and stronger baskets, very much in the shape of a mule-pannier, and these are used in a similar way for pack animals.

Why Their Work Is Excellent.

Possibly the excellence of the work produced in Bhutan owes much to the feudal system which still prevails there. Each penlop and jongpen has his own workmen among his retainers, men who are not paid by the piece and are not obliged either to work up to time or to work at all if the spirit is not in them, and consequently they put their souls into what they do, with the result that some pieces of splendid individuality and excellent finish are still made. No two pieces are quite alike, and each workman leaves his impress on his work.

If Bhutan is ever opened up as a resort for sightseers America's Grand canyon and its Yosemite valley may have to look to their laurels. The gorge of the Tchin-chu is bordered by stupendous cliffs of the most weird shapes, among the lowest of which El Capitan of the Yosemite would be dwarfed. The towering rocks are cleft in numberless places from top to bottom, leaving narrow slits or fissures, some of which are said to be a mile or more long.

The Bhutanese men are fine, tall, well-developed, with an open, honest cast of face, and the women are comely, clean and well dressed and excellent housekeepers and managers. Their religion is Buddhism and their language a dialect of Tibetan. The population of Bhutan is about 400,000. The clothes of the higher officials are always immaculate, their brocades and silks fresh and unstained in any way, and even the coolies are a great contrast to the usual Tibetan or Darjeeling coolie. A great part of the country is under cultivation, and they raise sufficient crops to support the whole population, including the lamas. As the lamas in Bhutan are fed, clothed and housed at state expense, and as their numbers have steadily increased, they have become a very heavy burden.

Maternal Responsibility.

A friend of the family happened to be at the house when the baby cried, and watched Pauline interestedly as she tried to quiet the infant.

"He's a nice little brother to have, isn't he?" she smiled.

Pauline replied, "O, he may be all right when he grows up, but I think he'll be an awful hard baby for me to raise."

CAN SEE NO WAY TO SETTLEMENT

Agreement No Nearer, but Both Sides Claim Door is Yet Partly Open.

REACHES INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Senate Expresses Strong Sentiment for Government Seizure of Mines and Railroads.

New York.—"We are like bats; we can't see the way out," thus did the chief of one of the "big five" railroad brotherhoods describe the position in which the running trades found themselves after their latest efforts to settle the shompen's strike now nearing the end of its eighth week.

Peace negotiations centered in conferences between the brotherhood chiefs, cast as mediators, and the executives of more than a score of roads representing approximately 30 per cent of the rail mileage in the United States—conferences which were called to order after the Association of Railway Executives had stoutly declined to yield on the seniority question, but some of its members had indicated an interest in a suggestion that separate agreements might be possible.

Nineteen roads, aggregating a quarter of the country's mileage, were represented when the day's first session opened. After the luncheon recess several more executives slipped into the general conference until more than fifty main lines and their subsidiaries were represented when the parley broke up. The Seaboard Air Line was one of the roads listed among the new conferees.

Although both sides professed themselves no nearer an agreement than when they first went into conference, it was evident that the door to peace had not been entirely closed. Observers speculated with interest upon the question of whether more roads would send their officials to the next meeting.

Situation Reaches Grave Stage.

Washington.—The industrial crisis, through failure of negotiations to settle the railroad and anthracite coal strikes, found its way back to the administration doorstep and caused an upheaval in the United States senate.

Collapse of the mediation efforts in both of the strikes precipitated turbulent debate in which sentiment developed for government seizure of the railroads and anthracite mines. The discussion was the first real manifestation by congress of an appreciation of the gravity of the situation and may be a forerunner of action authorizing the president to assume control of roads and hard coal mines, pending a settlement of the labor controversy.

The president, as far as known, has not changed his policy outlined in his message to congress, which demanded that the law be enforced in the strikes, but recommended no legislation relating to them.

President to Take No Further Steps.

Washington.—President Harding, although hopeful of success for the New York rail strike settlement, is said to be unready to take any other steps than those stated in his recent address to congress. The declaration to congress that the laws would be enforced and the rights of workers to enter railroad service guaranteed, it was added, will remain as the final government statement until there is a change in the situation.

Nebraska Coal Rates Upheld.

Washington.—A complaint filed by the Walrath and Sherwood Lumber company and the Updike Lumber and Coal company with the Interstate Commerce commission, charging that rates on hard coal shipments from Itasca, Wis., to Mount Clare, Neb., and on coal shipped from St. Louis Mo., Woodward, Ala., and Youngstown, O., to points in Nebraska were "unjust and unreasonable" has been dismissed by the commission.

Surplus in State Treasury.

Lincoln.—Total expenditures for state government for the first fiscal year of the biennium, beginning July 1, 1921, were \$11,537,592.37, according to the annual report submitted to Governor McKelvie by Phil Bross, secretary of finance. The report shows that estimated total of funds available for the biennium will be \$24,693,636.83 and unless emergencies arise, making greater expenditures necessary during the ensuing year, there will be a surplus of \$1,528,512.09 at the end of the biennium.

Total Bonded Debt of U. S.

New York.—The state governments of the United States have a total bonded debt of \$1,071,566,981, or \$10.18 per capita, according to a survey made by the Bank of America. New York has the largest individual state debt, totaling \$267,784,000.

Washington.—Coal production for the week was forecast at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons by the central coal distribution committee. This will be the highest output since the miners' strike began April 1.

APPEAL FOR MORAL SUPPORT

Preparations Being Made to Meet Situations That May Arise in Near Future.

Washington.—An appeal by the American Federation of Labor to its 4,000,000 members to give moral and financial support to the railroad shompen's strike has served to jolt considerable of the optimism in administration quarters that the strike would be settled at the mediation conference between the railroad brotherhoods officials and railway executives at the New York conference.

Following the statement issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Saturday, declaring President Harding's address to congress on the industrial situation to have been "unfortunate" and predicting that it would restrain rather than facilitate the peace negotiations, the executive council of the federation issued the appeal for widespread support of the strike.

Preparing to Meet Situation.

Washington.—In order to be fully prepared for any demand that may be made upon it in the present industrial situation, the War department is rechecking the occupational qualifications of the enlisted men of the army and compiling information, possible in the event that federal troops are called upon for duty in the coal or rail strikes.

As a part of the department's general policy of preparedness, corps commanders are understood to have been requested to advise officials here how many men under their command have experience in railroad work and in what particular branch of railroad service each is most competent.

Thus far no requests for troops have been received by the department in connection with either the coal or rail strike, but Secretary Weeks and his advisors have taken the position that should request come, they should be prepared immediately to place all pertinent information before the president.

Dead at Age of 110.

Merna, Neb.—Survivor of two wars of the Victorian period and noted as one of the oldest men in the United States, Patrick Kelly, 110, is dead here. His first warfare was with the armies of the Italian liberator, Garibaldi. He enjoyed the Crimean war next and later saw military service in many foreign lands. In 1870 he came to the United States and became a coal miner in Illinois. In 1884 he came to Nebraska and acquired a homestead near New Helena, where he lived until retiring a few years ago to take up his residence in town.

China on Verge of Collapse.

Peking.—The attempt to revive popular government in China is on the verge of a collapse, according to a survey of conditions brought to the attention of the foreign legations. Military leaders are openly defying the government, cabinet ministers are refusing to assume the responsibilities of their posts, the treasury is empty and civil employees, unpaid, have quit their jobs.

Chicago.—Unless the coal shortage in Chicago and the rest of the state is relieved within 10 days, factories and other concerns will be forced to close, thus throwing 200,000 additional persons out of employment. The strike has now been in progress 132 days and the coal stocks are down to the minimum. A survey of the factory districts in Chicago and down state, shows an average of 10 days' supplies. Factories in Chicago are closing down every day because of a lack of fuel.

To Divide Nebraska District.

Omaha.—Division of the Nebraska district was agreed to here by delegates attending the Nebraska and Wyoming district, Lutheran Missouri synod convention. The state will be divided into two districts to be known as the north and south districts, the general line of division being the Platte river.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—After severely stabbing Deputy Warden Arthur Muechow, four prisoners escaped from the South Dakota penitentiary here, taking the warden, George Jameson, with them. The prisoners fled in a motor car, parked by a tourist just outside the prison walls.

Lincoln.—Results of efforts of J. E. Hart, state secretary of trade and commerce, to remedy an admitted failure of many bankers in past years to maintain legal reserve requirements are shown in a statement issued by him comparing the condition of the 971 state banks June 30, 1922, with conditions March 25, 1922. The Hart statement shows that the actual reserve June 30, 1922, is \$51,701,845.88. This is an excess of \$16,709,245.88 over the reserve required under the law. The reserve demanded by law is \$34,992,600.

Enver Pasha Found Dead on Field.

Moscow.—Enver Pasha, former Turkish minister of war and recently chief antagonist to bolshevik rule in the trans-Caucasus, was found dead on the battlefield in eastern Bokhara, according to advices received by the government.

Senate Approves Dye Tariff.

Washington.—Tariff duties on dyes and other coal tar products which were declared by opponents to be equivalent to an embargo, have been approved by the senate, 38 to 23.